

(b) Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 11 and ending at page 1, line 24, as follows:

--In recent years, for the purpose of overcoming disadvantages of inorganic electrophotographic photosensitive members making use of inorganic photoconductive materials, organic electrophotographic photosensitive members making use of organic photoconductive materials [[are]] have been energetically put forward. In order to satisfy both electrical properties and mechanical properties, organic electrophotographic photosensitive members are often provided with a photosensitive layer which is a multi layer type (function separated type) photosensitive layer in which a charge generation layer containing a charge generating material and a charge transport layer containing a charge transporting material are superposingly formed.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 8 and ending are page 2, line 20, as follows:

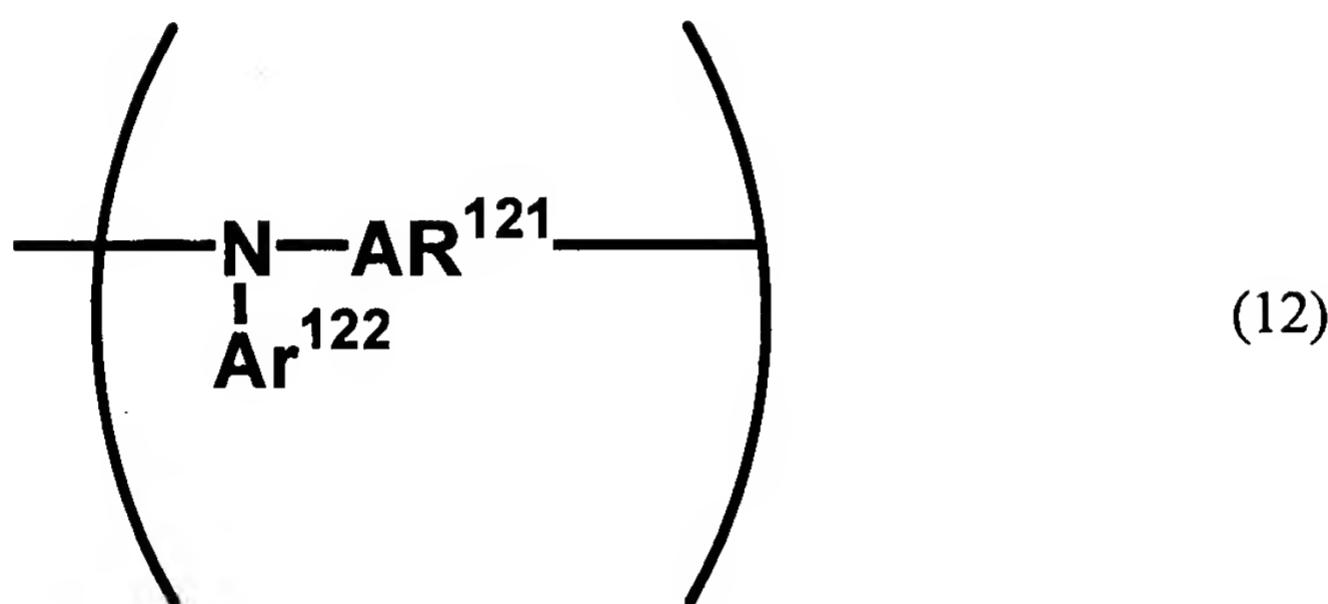
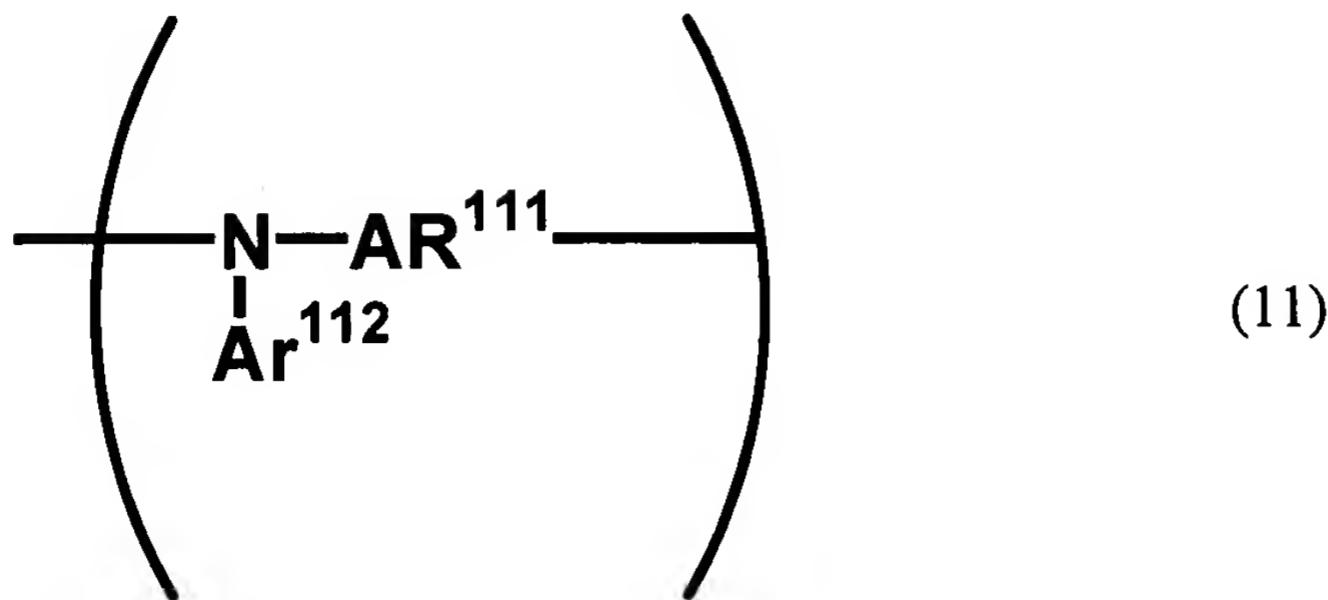
--As to methods for improving wear resistance of the surfaces of organic electrophotographic photosensitive members, there is known in the art [[are]] a method in which the binder resin of a surface layer is made to have a high molecular weight, a method in which a filler is added to the binder resin of a surface layer, a method in which the structure of a binder resin is incorporated with a siloxane structure of a structure for imparting lubricity (slipperiness) such as a fluorine-containing substituent or a solid lubricant such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is added so as to reduce the coefficient of friction with cleaning means such as a cleaning blade.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 19 and ending are page 4, line 4, as follows:

--The use of a high molecular weight charge transporting material for the purpose of better preventing the electrophotographic photosensitive member surface from having a low mechanical strength because of the addition of a low molecular weight charge transporting material is disclosed in Japanese Patent Applications Laid open No. 64-9964, No. 2-282263, No. 3-221522, No. 8-208820 and so forth. In many of these, however, it is not necessarily the case that the surfaces have sufficient wear resistance. Even in those having a mechanical strength to a certain extent ~~as well~~, there has been a disadvantage that the manufacturing cost is too high to be suited for practical use.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 15 and ending are page 5, line 15, as follows:

--That is, the present invention is an electrophotographic photosensitive member comprising a support, and provided thereon is a photosensitive layer, wherein; a surface layer of the electrophotographic photosensitive member contains: an electrically insulating binder resin; and a random copolymer type high molecular weight charge transporting material having a repeating structural unit represented by the following Formula (11) and a repeating structural unit represented by the following Formula (12):



wherein Ar^{111} and Ar^{121} each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted divalent aromatic hydrocarbon ring group other than a phenylene group, or a substituted or unsubstituted divalent aromatic heterocyclic ring group, and Ar^{112} and Ar^{122} each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent aromatic hydrocarbon ring group or a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent aromatic heterocyclic ring group; provided that a case is excluded in which the repeating structural unit represented by Formula (11) and the repeating structural unit represented by Formula (12) are identical in structure.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 6, line 14 and ending are page 7, line 9, as follows:

--The surface layer contains as the high molecular weight charge transporting material a random copolymer type high molecular weight charge transporting material having a repeating structural unit represented by the above Formula (11) and a repeating structural unit represented by the above Formula (12). This random copolymer type high molecular weight charge transporting material is by no means limited to the copolymer or bipolymer, and may be incorporated with three or more repeating structural units as long as the effect of the present invention is not damaged compromised. From the viewpoint that the effect of the present invention is not damaged compromised and where the number of the repeating structural unit represented by the above Formula (11) is k, the number of the repeating structural unit represented by the above Formula (12) is m and the total number of repeating structural units the random copolymer type high molecular weight charge transporting material has is s, the value of $(k + m)/s$ may preferably be in the range of from 0.5 to 1, more preferably from 0.75 to 1 and still more preferably 1. The value of k/m may also preferably be in the range of from 1 to 30.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 12, line 7 and ending are page 12, line 20, as follows:

--The substituents of each of the above groups may have may include alkyl groups such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group and a butyl group; alkoxy groups such as a methoxyl group, an ethoxyl group and a propoxyl group; aryloxyl groups such as a phenoxy group and a naphthoxyl group; halogen atoms such as a fluorine atom, a

chlorine atom and a bromine atom; and di substituted amino groups such as a dimethylamino group, a diethylamino group and a diphenylamino group.

The electron attractive group may include halogen atoms such as a fluorine atom and a chlorine atom, and fluorine atom substituted alkyl groups such as a trifluoromethyl group, as well as a cyano group and a nitro group.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 36, line 19 and ending are page 37, line 11, as follows:

A low molecular weight charge transporting material may also be used in combination as long as the effect of the present invention is not ~~damaged~~ compromised. From the viewpoint that the effect of the present invention is not ~~damaged~~ compromised, structures having charge transport performance of the random copolymer type high molecular weight charge transporting material (e.g., the repeating structural unit represented by the above Formula (11) and the repeating structural units represented by the above Formula (12)) may preferably be in a proportion of 50 mol% or more, and still more preferably 70 mol% or more, based on the whole structures having charge transport performance (i.e., the sum of the repeating structural units and the low molecular weight charge transporting material). The low molecular weight charge transporting material may include, e.g., triarylamine compounds, hydrazone compounds, stilbene compounds, pyrazoline compounds, oxazole compounds, triallylmethane compounds and thiazole compounds.